

HANANIEH LAZARKIAN
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Marginal Column

BY NORA BELOFF AND
KENNETH HARRIS

THE question of where and how to defeat the North Korean army and restore peace in the whole of Korea, which is the United Nations objective, is a matter which will be decided by General MacArthur in Korea, not by diplomats at Lake Success. It is agreed here, however, that there are two reasons why the bulk of the United Nations forces may not cross the Thirty-eighth Parallel at all. First, it may be possible to destroy the North Korean fighting forces south of the line and impose terms on the North Koreans which would include U.N.-sponsored general elections in the whole country. The second reason, of which there has been little said but a great deal thought, is the possibility of Chinese or Russian military intervention. The Americans are not prepared to wage a full-scale war on vulnerable Korean territory.

THE future of Korea is likely to be decided by the British resolution passed by the Political Committee on Wednesday, which concentrates on post-war problems. The resolution deliberately avoids practical military issues but implies that General MacArthur is free to advance as far as he sees fit. There is still no confirmation of any of the multitude of peace rumors, but delegates here are confident that the issue of the U.N. victory is likely to break North Korean morale unless Chinese or Russian intervention reverses the military outlook. There is no intention of offering the Communists a "soft peace" leaving them in office in Pyongyang. Accompanying the rumors that the North Koreans are putting off peace feelers, Mr. Pearson, Canadian Minister for External Affairs, sounded a call for surrender to terms with the feeling of optimism general in United Nations circles. It is rumored that the North Koreans are correct—though Mr. Syngman Rhee says unconditional surrender alone will stop the fighting—or if the North Koreans agreed to Mr. Pearson's demand, the problem, which has been exercising high-level U.N. thinking for some days would be liquidated.

ABOUT the long-term problem, of course, there is no great disagreement. The general view is roughly that expressed by the British resolution that as soon as fighting stops elections should be held for all Korea under the supervision of a commission representing the General Assembly of the U.N. about the short-term problem too, there is no disagreement from the legal point of view. MacArthur is already acting under the full mandate of the United Nations and can take any steps considered necessary to rescue the Republic of South Korea from the aggressor. But from a practical point of view, the 38th Parallel is a very real crossing point. It symbolizes the military-political point at which U.N. forces may find themselves in physical contact with forces of the Soviet Union, and, much more likely, with those of Communist China. On Monday the Peking Government issued a statement saying that a treaty would not tolerate the presence of "hostile" troops in areas where Manchuria borders on North Korea. This is admittedly a long way north, but General MacArthur's troops, moving forward rapidly might unwittingly get involved with the Chinese. On the other hand, Mac may feel that by being cooperative now they may get on the straight road to a seat in the United Nations.

U.N. Votes To Debate Future Of Formosa

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday (UP).—The U.N. Steering Committee today sent the problem of Formosa's future to the General Assembly over the objections of Nationalist China and Russia. The vote on the U.S. proposal was ten to three. Both Russia's Jacob Malik and Nationalist China's Tsiang Tsiang argued before the committee that the future of Formosa had been decided by the Cairo declaration of 1942 and the Potsdam declaration of 1945. These declarations held that Formosa should revert to China. That far Mr. Malik and Mr. Tsiang were agreed. But Mr. Malik argued that the Nationalist-held island was the sovereign territory of Communist China, while Tsiang contended that the Nationalist government was the only legal regime of China, and that Formosa, therefore, belongs to Chiang Kai-Shek's government.

Acheson Sees Korea As UN 'Opportunity'

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday (Reuters).—Secretary of State Dean Acheson said here yesterday that he hoped the Korean problem could be settled without leaving any room for a peace conference, so that both sides could reconcile their differences. On his proposal to create an international force at the disposal of the Assembly against aggression, Mr. Acheson made these points: 1) It would not be a separate U.N. legion; 2) National units would be maintained "at the ready" on call of the Assembly; and 3) They would be used only to resist aggression and not for other U.N. purposes. On general American foreign policy, Mr. Acheson said it was impossible to negotiate with the Soviet Union except on equal terms. There must therefore be a vast increase in the forces of the "free world."

Belgrade Rejects Pact Proposal

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday (UP).—Yugoslavia today emphatically rejected the possibility of joining the projected Mediterranean defence pact. Yugoslav Foreign Minister Edvard Kardelj said the only pact to which Yugoslavia is and would remain party is the U.N.

Other Yugoslav sources near the foreign minister expressed doubts whether Belgrade could be persuaded to join a pact with the present Greek government.

Prevailing opinion here was that there is no need for a Mediterranean pact that would be modelled after the North Atlantic pact. Authoritative sources were frankly sceptical as to whether the U.S., Britain, and France would give their blessing to such an undertaking. (See London Dispatch-F, 3, Col. 5)

Austria Says USSR Supported Riots

VIENNA, Thursday (UP).—Austria accused the Russians today of supporting the Communist-led riots that crippled transportation and spread terror through the country's Soviet zone. The government filed a formal protest against Russia with leaders of the four powers occupying Austria. Meanwhile Austrian police battled rioters without help from the occupation forces. At least 50 policemen were injured, 24 of them in street fights in the Russian sector of Vienna.

Empire Troops Rush to Front

By MICHAEL DAVIDSON, Cabled to The POST
TOKYO, Thursday (OPNS).—British and Australian troops will cross the 38th Parallel with other U.N. forces if such a crossing in strength is made.

Vote on India Issue Worries Americans

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, POST Correspondent

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday.—The overwhelming vote in the U.N. Political Committee yesterday for the British resolution on Korea, which will be passed tomorrow by the plenary, and the defeat of the Soviet resolution, were foregone conclusions. But the surprising strength of India's conciliatory proposal is causing concern to U.S. strategists.

Twenty-four small states, including Scandinavia, Argentina, Mexico and Guatemala, of the Latin American Bloc, and most of Asia, with Israel and the Arabs on the same side, is a large third force which on a less well-defined issue than Korea could swing the balance of power against the West.

Acheson Report

Secretary of State Dean Acheson at his press conference yesterday may have been taking this into account when he stressed that his plan for a standby assembly could only recommend that the states provide forces for the U.N. He implied that the standby body was only another name for the present Little Assembly which never accomplished much. He said there were no plans to train various national units together. He stressed that the U.N. force would not be used to implement U.N. decisions such as one on Jerusalem where no aggression occurred. He thought, too, that the U.N. would wait until the victim of aggression asked for help. But observers here saw grave possibilities of U.N. intervention in cases of revolutionary coups where the so-called victims of aggression might prove to be some disgraced politicians in exile. Or, Mr. Acheson might be wrong in his present assumption and the occasion may arise where it would suit western policy to declare that some aggression has occurred before any appeal for help arrives from the assumed victims. (See Acheson, Col. 3)

Israel Amendment Accepted In Eight-Power Resolution

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday.—In the Political Committee last night Mr. Moshe Sharett proposed an amendment to the eight-power Korean resolution initiated by Britain. It was accepted by the Committee by 29 votes to two, with 22 abstentions. It provides "that all sections and representative bodies of the population of Korea, South and North, be invited to cooperate with organs of the U.N. in the restoration of peace, in the holding of elections and in the establishment of a unified government."

In presenting his amendment Mr. Sharett said that he had voted for the proposal to have a sub-committee to reconcile the divergent viewpoints in the hope of at least modifying parts of the resolution in order to increase the measure of support it might command. In view of the rejection of the establishment of a sub-committee, the only choice was to adopt a course calculated to achieve U.N. objectives in Korea.

Therefore, Mr. Sharett favoured the inclusion in the resolution of a specific instruction to the U.N. Commission to seek the agreement and cooperation of all sections. While it was to be assumed that a new U.N. organ would do so anyhow, it was believed to be important to inject a conciliatory note into the text by a specific instruction. The majority of 29 included the U.S., U.K. and most of the Asian states. The Soviet Bloc abstained, this being their only abstention in the voting on the U.N. resolution, apart from the provisions for economic rehabilitation.

On the final vote for the majority resolution, Israel voted in favour with the majority of 47 against five, and five abstentions. On previous paragraph voting, Israel voted yes on all except one. At its request, the Committee voted separately on the clauses in the preamble describing the South Korean government.

Mr. Sharett abstained with six others, on the basis of a statement that the government was based on the valid expression of the free will of the electorate. All clauses were adopted by major-

Committee Votes To Invite Arab League 42-1

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday.—The Legal Committee tonight approved the Syrian resolution to invite the Arab League to attend the sessions of the General Assembly, by 42 to one (Israel), with seven abstentions. Ten were absent. Those abstaining included Bolivia and Guatemala.

During the discussions, most delegations explained that this was merely a matter of courtesy and not a legal problem. They argued that the invitation did not imply the recognition of the League as a regional arrangement. The Arabs themselves made the same statement in an effort to win support.

The effect of Israel's fight was to shatter all illusions about the League and reduce it to a body without legal, regional or political significance; the Israel delegation said.

Before the vote the Israel delegate, Dr. J. Robinson, quoting Azzam Pasha's threats to continue the Arab boycott against Israel, said that inviting him to the U.N. would give him an opportunity to carry on this campaign which was out of keeping with the Charter.

250 Vietminh Troops Killed Near Saigon

SAIGON, Thursday (UP).—French military headquarters said today that a battalion of Algerian light infantry killed at least 250 Vietminh Communists in a swampland battle near Caugnan, 120 kms. south of here.

Vietminh troops are said to have left 250 dead and "important supplies" of munitions behind. The French column which evacuated Caugnan on Tuesday had still not joined up with an advancing rescue column, according to latest reports. General Jean Alexandre, French commander in Indo-China, reported after a flight over the area that the rescue party was still entrenched on ridges near the former French outpost of Dongkhe fighting off Communist attacks.

Pakistan Repulses Afghan Invaders

KARACHI, Thursday (UP).—Afghan invaders of Pakistan have been driven back across the border into their own country by counter-attacking Pakistan air and ground forces, the defence ministry announced today.

An official communiqué said the invaders had been driven out of the Jilga area, six miles inside Pakistan. Air reconnaissance confirmed that the "hostile forces have returned across the border," the ministry said.

Meanwhile, a State Department spokesman said in Washington that diplomatic messages from Karachi indicated the fighting along the Afghanistan-Pakistan frontier is limited to "recurrences of local disorders on the borders."

QUAKE IN PANAMA

PANAMA CITY, Thursday (UP).—Amateur radio operators here reported today that San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, was rocked during the day by a major earthquake which destroyed "several" buildings and injured an unidentified number of persons.

Bevin Beats Rebels At Labour Meeting

MARGATE, Thursday (Reuters).—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today routed critics of his foreign policy at the Labour Party conference here, with a six to one vote.

The critics sponsored a resolution urging the government to call a five-power conference to make renewed efforts for friendly relations with Russia, to outlaw the atom bomb, and to end dollar dependence by 1952.

After Mr. Bevin had defended his policy in a speech which lasted more than an hour, the conference rejected the rebel resolution by 4,861,000 votes to 891,000.

Ben Gurion Gets Special Powers For Drive on Black Market

Move Consolidates Existing Powers

By Our Legal Correspondent

The conferring of all the powers formerly vested in the British High Commissioner under the Defence Regulations, on the Prime Minister for a period of three months in order to equip him for the intensive war against the black market now being waged by the Government, should not be understood to mean that new more stringent powers have been entrusted to Mr. Ben Gurion.

In fact, the significance of the Cabinet's latest move is rather the consolidation and centralization of already existing powers now distributed amongst all the members of the Government.

When the State was first established, all these existing powers were written into the statute books. The first law passed, by the Provisional Council of Government on May 17, 1948, laid down that all the powers formerly exercised by the High Commissioner should become vested in the Provisional Government, which was authorized to transfer any of them to any Cabinet Minister.

In July, 1948, the Provisional Government published a notice distributing all these various authorities among the several members of the Government.

Parallel Authority

The effect of the latest move is therefore to enable the Prime Minister to act in terms of any of these far-reaching provisions, although not in place of the particular Minister concerned but rather concurrently with him and in the exercise of a parallel authority. Thus, while the Minister will continue to conduct the usual business of his office, the Prime Minister will make all such orders and exercise such powers as may come within the purview of that office, but for the particular purposes of combating the black market.

This will enable Mr. Ben Gurion, for instance, to appoint special policemen or inspectors, he may authorize the imposition of collective fines on groups or areas, or he may control the movement of vehicles with the object of supervising their loads or passengers. These are only examples of the ways in which the Head of the Government will henceforth be armed for the fight against the crippling effects of the black market.

Road-Block Searches Begin

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The first big operation in the all-out war on the black market now taken over by the police, was made last night and early this morning by Government inspectors and military and civil police manning special road-blocks. Several arrests were made.

Four trucks transporting vegetables, iron, and cement without a permit, and their drivers arrested, were stopped here tonight. The operation, according to official sources, will continue "until the black market is wiped out." The Prime Minister, it is understood, is in touch with the police and is following the operations closely. Police Headquarters received orders from the Government five days ago placing them in charge of the present drive against the black market. The first arrests were made three days ago.

Moratorium Ends Today
The night road-blocks are designed to prevent the transport of black market goods during the Prime Minister's announced moratorium period for

Cabinet Approves Loans To Set up New Industries

The Cabinet at its meeting yesterday conferred upon the Prime Minister, for a period of three months, the special powers held by the British High Commissioner under the Defence Regulations of the Mandate regime.

At yesterday's session, Mr. Ben Gurion reported on the current situation regarding the supply and distribution of essential goods. The administration of the Economic Development Programme was also discussed and, in connection with this programme, the Cabinet drafted regulations covering the sale of lands.

The granting of several loans within the development programme budget for the erection of new industries was also approved.

The Government will transfer another million dunams of land to the Jewish National Fund. It was decided to proceed shortly with the drainage of new areas in the Huleh Basin. This work was entrusted to the J.N.F.

Tax Department To Be Expanded

It was decided to expand the income and luxury tax departments of the Ministry of Finance at yesterday's meeting of the Knesset Finance Committee. A number of the officials to be added to the tax wing will be assigned to new population centres, while the rest will assist the Treasury tax collections.

Mr. D. Horowitz, Director General of the Ministry of Finance, participated in the continued discussions on personnel balances.

The Minister of Finance participated in the afternoon session, which was devoted to the 1950/51 education budget. The special committee appointed to study the budget also attended and clarified questions which had arisen during the previous discussions. The payment balances and education budget will be discussed next Wednesday, when another meeting will be held.

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"When A People VOLUNTEERED" Exhibition
Knesset Building, Tel Aviv Seashore
will be open to the public on Friday, Oct. 13, 1950
The Exhibition will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 10 p.m.; on Friday, from 4 to 9 p.m.
Victims on Shabbat should take care to obtain tickets in advance.
Tickets available at the box office of the Exhibition at 150 pruta each. (Reduction for groups.)

THE MAN WHO SELLS ON THE BLACK MARKET IS TAKING THE BREAD OUT OF YOUR MOUTH. THE MAN WHO BUYS FROM HIM IS HIS PARTNER IN CRIME.

CAUTIOUS ATTEMPTS AT SOCIAL CHANGES MODERNIZING ETHIOPIA

In any future war, where the officials of Arabia must become an immediate objective, Ethiopia, in the eastern horn of Africa, will have a commanding position. It is a potential base, supplying a number of natural airfields; it is a possible food-producing area, and perhaps it will be a battlefield. In all these cases, the condition of the government is of interest. And in all the world there can be few governments of a more surprising pattern.

Ethiopia today is making some attempt to modernize herself. It is not a very violent attempt and it involves few people. It is largely confined to the person of the Emperor and to those who owe him personal loyalty. For this country is still wholly feudal and countrymen still pay their loyalty to the local Ras rather than to the remote Majesty in Addis Ababa.

Shadowy Figure
At present the Emperor combines within himself all the major functions of government, judicial, executive and legislative. His Prime Minister is of necessity a shadowy figure. His Minister of the Pen, Walde Giora, is probably the most powerful man at his side; all Imperial documents pass through his hands; he is rarely seen, but apparently has no desire to see the traditional social and religious organization of Ethiopia changed fundamentally.

The "progressive" side of the government is represented by the Minister of Finance, Ilma Deressa, who attended the London School of Economics, and the Vice-Minister of Finance, Menasse Lemma, who was born in Egypt. They, too, are the Emperor's men and their progressiveness largely consists in their greater sophistication and awareness of the outside world.

The Emperor is carefully avoiding the example of King Amanullah of Afghanistan who, in the twenties, lost his throne in nine months as a result of the sudden introduction of Western ways. The revolution is being conducted via education. Out of a declared national budget of 62m Ethiopian dol-

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

lars (rate of exchange seven to the pound) 20 per cent is spent on education.

University Plan
This education is largely free and is regarded by the upper classes as part of their privilege. It is largely conducted by hired foreigners, and the government employs large numbers of coloured Americans and Indian teachers. Canadian Jesuits run the most successful school—the Taffari Makonnen school in Addis Ababa.

The Emperor plans to open a university, possibly next year, and to hand its management to these same Jesuits. Recently the students of the Jesuit school went on violent strike, claiming that the Jesuits were trying to convert them from the Coptic faith. The Emperor had to visit the school in person and discovered that the real grievance was that they feared that they would no longer be allowed to go abroad for their education. An undisclosed number of the students were sent to the private prison of the Minister of Education.

This is symptomatic of a possible change. A real danger exists of creating a class of turbulent and semi-educated young men for whom there are simply no jobs. These are still handed out on traditional lines, to friends and relations, rather than to the most suitable, and the education is of an academic rather than of a practical kind. If communism comes to Ethiopia it will come through these chosen youths.

Capricious Tax
At present 52m. of the revenue comes from import and export taxes. The export tax lies on coffee, hides and seed oils. In effect, the government is cashing in on the present world prices, and in doing so crippling its already meagre trade. All taxation seems to be governed by this overriding necessity of getting money quickly—at almost any cost. Revenue is far too small for an efficient administration, and most of the nation's eccentricities and difficulties stem from this fact.

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COW CURE

SCIENTISTS in the Department of Health have found that aureomycin, one of the newest "miracle drugs" against human disease, can be used effectively to treat mastitis, widespread and costly disease that inflicts the milk-producing organs of dairy cattle. Experiments held tests by the Laboratory of Pearl River, in the State of New York, showed that aureomycin attacks a wider variety of mastitis-causing bacteria, than does penicillin, heretofore considered the best treatment.

Aureomycin is being made available to the dairy industry as an adjunct in specially designed tubes for direct infusion into the udders of infected cows.

Tests show, the laboratory reported, that one application of aureomycin will clear up mastitis in about 70 per cent of the cows treated, and will cure more than 90 per cent of cases. In stubborn cases, the treatment is repeated after 48 hours.

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ISRAEL'S RED SEA RIVIERA

DELIGHTS OF AN ELATH HOLIDAY

COME holiday time, every one wants to go somewhere new and do something different. And what are you going to do if the State of Israel simply does not run to trips abroad?

You can do what I just did. I flew to Elath. I came back with the feeling that I had been to another planet. A world of strange scenery, rare people and fantastic ideas.



Government House at Elath.

Photo by Rubinger

It is just possible that you can get the spare seat in the pilot's cabin in the Elath plane. Conversation will be limited, but you will be able to watch some of the best flying in the country in action. They come from Elath, a pool of picked pilots. I went with Av Simon, a handsome man of about 40. After a

distinguished career in the French air force, he came to Israel to help with the War of Liberation, and remained on to help win the peace. It is only a few minutes before the majestic scenery of the Negev stretches beneath you. The view is perfect, even to the nuances of colour on the strangely moulded hills. What looks like roads running everywhere between the hills are dry stream beds. Sometimes there is a scattering of shrubs along the course of these wadis. But outside of that there is no trace of greenery anywhere. The area below is naked, hard raked, like the dome of a head which has long lost any capacity for growing hair.

At first glance, Elath is a typical outpost of civilization. Everything seems static, and there are only a handful of people about. The Gulf of Akaba lies blue and still between the hills of Israel, Egypt, Trans-Jordan and Saudi Arabia. There is a large business section, flanked on each side by a residential quarter. Beyond this is a public garden.

The public garden is already there, giving a hint of green to the naked hills. The first greenery which has appeared on these hills for at least a thousand years.

To enjoy the holiday atmosphere of the place, you will have to spend at least one night there. A moonlight bath in the Red Sea is sheer delight. Fanned by the soft breeze, you will be on that quiet beach, listening to the splash of fish along the shore, and counting the stars in the Milky Way. What seems a strange new star formation may turn out to be the lights of a high-flying passenger plane as seen from South Africa, India or even China, for Elath is on the main route. The present airport may be the forerunner of an international junction.

Taking Back Souvenirs
Across the little gulf, the British naval garrison of Akaba stands out as a string of lights against the silent backdrop of Trans-Jordan's hills. If you watch closely you may be able to catch the slight movement of lights which show that a British warship has just crept in from Suez to relieve the four-day vigil of another ship which has silently crept away.

You will board the plane with your arms full of souvenirs—coloured rocks, strange sea shells, and of course, branches of delicately sprigged white coral. And you will probably promise, as I did, to return again as soon as possible.

An Act of Piety Performed in Hollywood

Vienna to Los Angeles

By G.E.R. GEDYE

VIENNA.—The Viennese critic, once wrote, "Mozart translated into music." A casket of Salzburg earth was, therefore, taken to Los Angeles by Lotte Lehmann, the famous Viennese opera singer who is now a star at the Metropolitan, New York.

An urn filled with earth from the grave of Johann Strauss in the Central Cemetery, Vienna, was carried by Miliza Korjus, also formerly of the Vienna opera ensemble.

For Israel
A casket with earth from Britain was brought by Winston Churchill's daughter Sarah, from Poland by Dr. Arthur Rodzinski, from Czechoslovakia by Jaroslav Novotny, from Israel by Gressl Piatigorsky, and from Germany by Walter Slezak.

The Austrian Press comments with satisfaction that this ceremony really was "an act of genuine piety and, although performed in Hollywood, was for once quite free from advertisement or money-making."

This sub-acid note arises out of unpleasant memories for Austrians of the successful Hollywood film "The Great Waltz" in which Miliza Korjus and the Viennese actress, Luise Rainer, appeared. The fact that so many Austrians lent themselves to help create what the Viennese call a completely unreal, but true Hollywood, picture of Strauss and Vienna leaves all the more bitter a taste in cultured Viennese mouths.

Unknown Grave
The few friends who had set out to see him laid to rest turned back at the gates of Vienna because a snowstorm had started, so that there was no witness of how the grave diggers disposed of his remains. When his widow went to the cemetery some time later to see his resting-place, the grave diggers had all been changed and there was nothing to show in which of many common graves he lay. The gravestone which bears Mozart's name in the cemetery today could only by some wild chance mark his actual resting place.

The Austrians therefore decided that in his case it would be more appropriate to send to Los Angeles earth from the "Mozart City," Salzburg, where he was born, did much of his composing and which, as Hermann Bahr,

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Forthcoming departures:

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT		
OCTOBER 8 — 14, 1950.		
DATE	AIRLINE	DESTINATION
Monday, 8.10.50	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm.
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London.
	E.L.A.L.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	T.W.A.	Alma, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
Monday, 9.10.50	UNIVERSAL	Paris, London, New York, Brussels, London, New York.
Tuesday, 10.10.50	AIR FRANCE	Amsterdam, London, New York.
	E.L.M.	Roma, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	T.W.A.	York.
Wednesday, 11.10.50	EL AL	Vienna, Geneva, Zurich.
	L.A.I.	Rome.
	S.A.S.	Tehran.
	S.A.S.	Marsa, Calcutta, Bangkok.
	E.L.A.L.	Johannesburg.
	E.L.A.L.	Rome, Paris.
Thursday, 12.10.50	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, London.
	EL AL	London.
	R.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York.
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York.
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila.
	SWISS AIR	Paris, London, New York.
	S.A.S.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
Friday, 13.10.50	S.A.S.	Isaiah, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm.
	L.A.I.	Rome, New York.
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
Saturday, 14.10.50	EL AL	Rome, Zurich.

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Time on my Hands...

PARIS.—AND who is buying pictures these days? I asked one of my favourite Israeli artists as we sat together outside the Select where long ago Hemingway and Eliot Paul and a whole bunch of American exiles used to meet and talk about life with a capital L.

"Who I asked 'are the patrons now? It used to be the rich Americans who bought because it was the thing to buy, you remember, and because it made an easy topic of conversation at the country club.'"

"Yes," said my favourite artist, "and they bought the pictures, at least most of them did, because they hoped they were making a good investment. But nowadays they buy very very little indeed."

"You won't believe this, but statistics prove it. There are more 'Sunday painters' than ever before. Winston Churchill's book hasn't helped either. You can buy a canvas and paint for about ten dollars and a beer and a necktie for another ten. These you're an artist. And you suddenly get the notion that you can paint better than other artists. So why buy inferior stuff?"

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LAYMEN VERSUS CLERICS

Division Among Egypt's Copts

There is a deep rift in the Coptic Church in Egypt, which is a three-century-old institution, according to a report from Cairo.

The Copts are the largest non-Muslim minority among 20 million Egyptians. They are the descendants of the original inhabitants who refused to embrace Islam after the Arab conquest in the seventh century.

Their spiritual chief is a patriarch elected for life. With other officials, in principle, are the responsibility of the "Magis Milli" or higher council. This is a non-religious body elected every five years.

The Copts split from the central Church in the sixth century and their ritual follows the ancient rites of the Orthodox Church. There are 10 million Copts in the world, most of them in Africa.

None of these Council powers has been exerted so far. On the first point, the bishops contend that they alone are qualified to dispose of the revenues of the Wafta, for the benefit of their monasteries and other institutions.

On the second point the Coptic clergy finds it "shocking and inadmissible" for laymen to be empowered to control the priests' behaviour.

The Council has sued the Church, and won, several times in the past. But the judgments were never enforced because the Egyptian Government, following a "hands off" policy toward religious minorities, declined to intervene.

By EDWARD POLLAK

A.P. Correspondent

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Aluminium Helmets

WASHINGTON (U.P.)

The American Army is going to use a new-style aluminium helmet to replace the steel helmet it has been wearing since 1918.

The new three-pound helmet is made of a lightweight aluminium shell and a shock-resistant plastic lining.

The helmet is designed by the Army Quartermaster Corps. The Army says the new helmet is 35 per cent lighter and gives much better protection than the old helmet.

A new type of plastic lining is responsible for the greater "impact resistance" of the new helmet.

According to the Army, the new-type lining is tougher and more resilient than the old and has bullet-resistant qualities equal to or better than the steel used in the present helmet.

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OLD METHODS FOR NEW NEEDS

By E.E. RAZIEL

UNDER the heading "12 per cent of population to be housed under canvas," an official of the Jewish Agency was recently quoted as saying: "There is just no alternative for the time being. We don't have sufficient building materials and skilled workers to provide adequate housing for all (immigrants) as quickly as we would wish."

But are there no alternative building materials available in this country? The United States and the British Commonwealth have been faced with an equally grave problem. The constructive boom following the war, which led to a prohibitive cost of building materials, made a new approach necessary.

Efforts were directed to finding a cheap, available and durable material, at least for small buildings. In answer to this need New Mexico made use of earth. As this proved very successful many earthen houses were built in several other American states, Southern Rhodesia and a mixture of earth and cement with encouraging results.

Studies at various research institutes are constantly developing more accurate criteria by which the value of given soil for this work may be determined. The Building Research Station at Gillingham, England, issues periodic reports on earth construction. A copious literature has sprung up and in the U.S. books and popular pamphlets give detailed designs with full instructions for erecting an earthen house.

Good insulation earthen walls are cool in summer and warm in winter, their very thickness providing insulation. Earth structures keep out the damp, sound and dust and are markedly free from drafts. There are very few known cases of vermin or insects in well constructed earth walls. All these advantages conduce to restful and sanitary homes.

As earth construction can use unskilled labour and a minimum of capital it is particularly suitable for helping us out of our present straits. It may not be a valuable proposition for the contractor but it is certainly worth while for the country where low-cost housing for rural or suburban areas has to be considered, with immigrants and settlers themselves providing the necessary labour.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

TEL AVIV: 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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RATIONS, POINTS AND THE PUBLIC

JUDGING by the number of letters that arrived at the Jerusalem Post last month, housewives, businessmen and kibbutzniks alike all have a grievance against the Ministry of Rationing. Looking through the pile it became obvious that the public were quarrelling, not so much with the amount of food and clothes they are allotted, as against the way that the rations are distributed and the unfulfilled promises made by the Ministry.

Here is a typical example from a Jerusalem reader, Mena Ofer:

The Israel housewife, be she the least educated among us, is always ready to take into consideration objective causes of her troubles. She understands only too well the importance of the hoarding of stocks of money and the need for equal distribution... but how can "they" explain the many, many occasions on which rations are promised and either never appear or, at best, appear only with extreme and irritating tardiness after we have trodden back and forth dozens of times.

Telling The People

We took the letter and the question to "them" together with many of the other complaints that had accumulated. All right, we said, the public are prepared to put up with understocked larders and wardrobes, but why don't you tell them the truth? Israel can take it, but you must have the courage to tell them why and when their rations will be delayed or cut. If for security reasons you cannot tell them why some commodity is in short supply, at least explain your silence.

Ministry officials listened patiently and replied: that food distributed is divided into monthly and weekly categories. The monthly allocation, (sugar, rice, fats, flour etc.) though announced on a food poster at the beginning of the month, doesn't mean that they are available on the day the poster appears. On the poster, beside each commodity is a space for the grocer to fill in when he receives his ration. When the announcement appears in the paper or over the radio, it means that distribution has actually started. If for reasons beyond the Ministry's control, there is a delay, the Ministry is indebted to pay back. For example this month consumers who didn't get their September sugar ration will get it back at the beginning of October (double) ration. It is different however with weekly rations such as fruits and vegetables which are scarce on the market. These are distributed zone by zone in turn; sometimes there is misunderstanding because if, for instance, tomatoes are an-

bounced as available in Zone 3, Tel-Aviv, some housewives from another zone feel disgruntled because they do not realize that their turn will come. This "zoning and linking," say the Ministry, is the best known system to avoid queues and one of the public's own choosing.

Baby-Food.

Turning to specific difficulties, we then brought up the subject of baby-foods. We showed this letter from a "Desperate Mother," similar to many others we received:

I would like to ask the Ministry of Supply and Rationing if they would kindly furnish me with the address of a grocer where I could buy a packet of cornflour for our three-months old baby... your announcement in the newspapers that baby food is on the way is small comfort, when the meantime there is nothing to feed the child.

The Ministry solemnly assured us that both cornflour and milk powder are in the shops now. Every baby up to two years who has a Doctor's certificate stating that he needs baby-foods may get Nestle's, Meads etc. In the pharmacies. If these foods are not available when a Doctor's certificate is produced, then customers should complain to their local Rationing Office. The Ministry added that hoarding of baby-foods caused the present shortage. As soon as rumour spreads (started sometimes by interested parties) that a commodity is in short supply, bulk buying begins and an artificial shortage is created. This forces the Ministry to ration. In this office we hear reports that some over-zealous housewives are using cornflour for starching shirts whilst ironing. A well-fed baby would seem to take priority over a starched shirt by anybody's standards. For their part the Ministry have assured us that they would take careful precautions not to announce that any commodity is available until they are certain it is on the consumer's market.

Points For Soldiers

Eytan Ben-David, an ex-soldier from Tel Aviv, wrote to us:

I was discharged last month from the Israel Army after two years' service... During this period I used to wear my uniform on and off duty, for I couldn't afford buying civilian clothes out of my meagre wages. Am I not entitled to additional clothing points as ex-soldiers are?

To him and to others who wrote in asking the same question the answer is "yes." Soldiers discharged from the Army after July 1 receive 175 points; it is planned that soldiers released between the beginning of March and the end of June get 50 points.

Bride-To-Be

One distressing letter from a young lady about to be married received no sympathy from the Ministry. The Jerusalem lady wrote us:

As I am to be married in less than a month's time, I went to the Voad Hakehilla in Jerusalem asking for information regarding clothing points. The answer was that the points are issued after the marriage ceremony. When should the bride buy and wear her wedding dress, after the wedding?

The Ministry, however, was adamant. It seems that there

is no way of checking that prospective brides asking for points are bona-fide. The 250 points issued when a marriage certificate is produced are given to a couple for setting up a home, buying sheets, towels or even curtains, they replied. It would appear that a bride dress in austerity is considered an unnecessary indulgence.

Something letters about the soap ration have come by the dozens too. C.V.H. of Rehov Hillel, Haifa, wrote:

For the past two months I have not got my soap ration and my two year old daughter is most inconsiderate and gets herself and her clothes dirty. I therefore suggest a slogan for the Ministry of Supply... "Only dirty people wash!"

The Ministry has no answer to these indignant readers except to tell them that soap is in short supply;

good news from the Ministry is that babies up to two years with a Grade A ration book will get an additional bar of household and toilet soap for a month. Next month's rations for adults are:

Toilet soap: 100 grams (i.e. one bar)
Household soap 750 grams (i.e. two and a half bars)
Soap powder 230 grams

Individual complaints about the bad quality of food and unhygienic shops should be sent to the local branch of the Ministry. With regard to complaints about restaurants, a general inspection is taking place throughout the country. The Institute for Nutrition Education is carrying out the survey in co-operation with the restaurant owners. So far eighty of Grade 4 and 5 have had a preliminary inspection. Later they will have a second inspection to see that the suggestions offered for improvement have been carried out.

'Hanoth' Means Trees

By Max Nurock

I HAVE just returned from a visit with the Director of Forestry and Commissioner for State Domain to Hanoth — The Trees, as we might say. Hanoth is a patch of evergreen forest, ordered emerald in the green landscape of Enef Hefer by Nafanya. It represents the nucleus of Israel's apparatus of re-afforestation. It is salvation of our soil, redemption of our hillsides, rescued by intelligent anticipation by Amihud Goor, the Director, from the confusion which attended the last hours of the Mandatory government, and the rival scramble for its assets.

Rust-red tiling, neat stucco-fronted bungalows and, as you would expect, a richness of private gardens blooming and fruiting under skilled care, all within the wired bounds of the main nurseries, "Hanah" and up to an oasis of exceptional beauty even in a land where the making of cases is a craft practised by so many Jews so successfully.

Propagation is from the seed. Indigenous seeds are gathered from every natural and cultivated corner of Israel; foreign varieties are imported. All are sifted, sorted and meticulously examined for health: in one laboratory saw acacia seeds from the Negev, so tiny that it seemed impossible that they should harbour pests, yet in the glass-lidded containers of suspect specimens the grubs that had invaded them were already beginning to emerge.



"Jerusalem Pine" saplings carefully tended at the Hanoth nurseries. Government Information Services Photo

In the main area, now expanding westward over the highway to the North, are parcelled sectors which hold each its army of petrol tins, each at a different stage of development and each portraying a different shade of verdant verdure. Almost invisible spearheads first, then fine blades and so on by row becoming taller and more robust, thrusting out tiny branches.

Next, recognizably eucalyptus or pine or poplar in miniature, the colour now of

chrysoprase, complete in tracery and foliage like the dwarf trees of Japan, like a toy copse in a child's plaything. Slender shoots, with serrated leaves and fronds, spreading symmetrically outwards from delicate and reed-like poles, upright and sturdy now, for all their delicacy.

The whole trick is knowing how much to water at every successive migration: when to thin out and transplant; when, coming to the object of the exercise, it is safe and right to hand over a sapling, weaned now from the maternal soliloquy of Hanah, to the more matter-of-fact, but still affectionate ministrations of an adoptive parent.

The new home of the sapling may be a Boulevard Ben Gurion along the embankment of the autobahn between our principal towns. A caravan of tank-wagons rumbles out from Hanah every day to make sure that watered roots are struck, and it is pleasantly evident to the wayfarer that the summit of Hanah are taking firm hold. Or it may be a rocky slope awaiting the magic of arboriculture. Or an infant kibbutz or a public building or a plain citizen with a fair-sized villa.

However, wherever and whatever, Hanah, which means the State, gives the sapling away free and for nothing. It matters not by whom, in what place or for which purpose, every extra tree planted is a premium we pay today to ensure priceless amenities to Israel of the future in scenic loveliness, in the storage of rainwater, in constructional and industrial timber. Currently, these are deficiencies which cost us millions in imports, in lost tourism and in missing harvests year after year.

Future Timber Industry

Hanah's output is four million seedlings annually. It will soon be five, six, seven millions, making it independent of external sources of supply. Amihud prophesies a flourishing timber industry for us in 30 years time. Neither he nor I will see the full splendour of the cedars which he is tending, when they have the contours of Israel with a kindly grace surpassing that of Lebanon. But the slow-maturing forest giant has that about them which brings one into personal touch, if not with eternity, at least with posterity, and gives one a comfortable feeling of altruism.

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Youth Abroad Are 'Adopting' Kibbutzim

By Henriette Doss

DURING the coming long autumn evenings many young members of recently established kibbutzim will be busy writing letters to pen friends overseas, reading their answers and perusing the magazines and books they will send them. The pen friends have been linked through the "Adoption Scheme" initiated by the Keren Hayesod Division of the Zionist Organization's Youth and Hechalutz Department. All the foreign correspondents are members of Jewish youth societies.

"Adoption Schemes" were first known after the second world war, when towns in England "adopted" towns on the war-devastated Continent. Invited undernourished children for recuperation and sent gifts, etc. But in this Keren Hayesod scheme, the adoptee has as much, or more, to give than the adopter. "Partners Overseas" might be a more appropriate name.

The objects of the scheme are "to strengthen the educational contact between pioneering youth in Israel and Jewish youth overseas" and "to afford organized units of Jewish youth throughout the world the opportunity to assume a degree of practical responsibility towards the building of Israel through participation in projects aiding the development of recently established agricultural settlements."

How It Works

A Jewish youth group abroad can adopt a young communal settlement in Israel and enter into correspondence with it. The kibbutz will keep its friends overseas informed of its progress, its daily worries and joys. The group in the diaspora will thus achieve a personal relationship with Israel, and a measure of emotional identification. Language difficulties can be overcome by the Keren Hayesod translating service.

Suddenly the flat generalizations and rhetorical passages in Zionist journals will come to life, the sponsors of the scheme explain. "Here is a settlement just started. Its new brother society far away

gets to know the members by name and through photographs. The struggles of the settlement are followed. They have to make the borders of Israel in their area secure; they mean to build a dining hall. How is the first crop? Can they afford to buy a radio?"

As to the young kibbutzniks, they added, "they will gain by speaking to a brother organization across the seas. The sabras will have their minds broadened and find added inspiration for their task when describing it to eager friends abroad."

As a result of this correspondence some members of the youth organization abroad may later visit "their" settlement, spend some time working there, or even join it for good. For the moment they may do their bit by supplying their partner with books, periodicals or small gifts forging a practical link.

Bringing Them Together

Enthusiastic replies to the "Adoption Scheme" project, which was launched at the end of June, have already been received from all corners of the Anglo-Saxon world. Letters and cables have been received from, among others, the National Jewish Youth Conference in the U.S., South African Habonim and groups in Australia.

The response from the first kibbutzim to be approached has been equally enthusiastic. The first 12 to join the scheme are Talmi Jaffe, Kfar Darom and Mefalim in the South, Tsuba, Tzora and Harel in the Jerusalem Corridor, Hatzofim Yayin in the Jordan Valley, and Hosh Hanikra, Beth Hamek, Haseleim, Lavie and Sasa in Galilee.

Common to all these settlements — of various types and "trends" — is the fact that they were all established during the last two years, and that their members are young. It was felt that a settlement still in the pioneering stage would be the pen friend best capable of transmitting a vivid picture of the current situation.

MIXING WALL COLOURS

LONDON (N.A.N.A.) — Interior decoration in Britain is showing interesting developments. There is now a feeling for mixing colours. Often a fireplace wall will be highlighted by distempering it a different colour from the rest, or putting an attractive wallpaper on it. In a bedroom the wall behind the bed may be treated in the same way to give it importance. Some prefer to do this to the wall facing the bed, because it is the one that the sleeper sees most.

One attractive bedroom, recently designed for a young girl, had three white walls and one papered in blue with a white-star pattern. The same paper was used on the ceiling, and it was brought down a few inches on the white walls in little scallops, giving a charming, restful effect.

For rooms with a north or east aspect, pink — one of

the warmest colours — is a good choice. Several tones may be mixed together in a living room. For example, in a room with pale-pink walls and a smoky pink carpet, the wallpaper on one wall might have a pink ground with a trellis design in crimson. Too much pink is apt to be insipid, and crimson in cushion covers and curtains of crimson and vivid green are good foils. Colours should be taken seriously, remembering that they may be restful blue, green, pink, peach or stimulating (white, yellow, orange).

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ADDRESS FOR COMPLAINTS

The Director of Public Hygiene of the Ministry of Health has asked us to say, that further to the article "Health Menaced by Handled Food" which appeared last Friday, reports by the public on food establishments violating sanitary regulations should be sent to the nearest District Health Office and not to the Ministry of Health.

A Lot with a Little Cheese

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

low to bubble. Add the hot milk and water slowly and stir until thick. Add seasoning, cheese. Stir until melted.

A Versatile Sauce

Just blanket that sauce over any vegetable under the sun. It's too good for words. Use it in a thousand ways: in casserole dishes. Cover fried haddock with it and toast. Mix it with breadcrumbs and a little egg powder, and fry into crisp croquettes. Grate cheese into it, add a note of mustard or curry and then be bold with anything you want to tuck into a wonder-pot.

Try slices of toast between layers of this sauce, or use left-over rice for much the same thing. A sauce was created — of course — to be baked with cheese sauce. But plain boiled macaroni, served with freshly-grated cheese at the table, is as good as any high sounding dish of the pasta family. Your wonder-pot will really do wonders with tinned vegetables such as carrots or string beans. Chop garb into them, mince parsley too, and onion, paprika, salt and pepper, fat, breadcrumbs, milk or stock, egg powder and then grate cheese! Bake (or if you have an oven, put into a dish of boiling water and steam) until done.

Melt fat. Add flour and al-

Here is a recipe to pin up — especially if you like beer: 1 tsp. fat-grated cheese (all you can spare), 2 tbsps. flour, 3/4 cup beer, cayenne, mustard, 1 tsp. Worcester sauce, salt, 1 egg.

Melt fat. Add flour. Slowly stir in cheese (recipe call for four cups—but use what you can, even half a cup). If you can spare two cups or more then skip the flour. As the cheese melts stir in very slowly all but one tbsps. of the beer. Combine the next four ingredients and one tbsps. beer. Add egg; quickly stir smooth with spoon. Add cheese mixture. When well mixed serve immediately on toast.

Odds and Ends

If you add a little grated cheese to omelettes made of egg powder, you get a very tempting dish.

Chopped olives and grated cheese make one of the nicest sandwich spreads I know of. Cheese spread on bread or toast with a dash of paprika or dab of prepared mustard, and then put in the oven or under the grill, makes an exciting supper dish.

You can try the same trick with left-over fish. Put a slice on bread with fat and grate cheese over it; then bake.

And here's the recipe that never fails to bring applause in my own family. Egg powder diluted in water

(1 tbsps to 2 tbsps. water), salt and pepper, slices of white bread, grated cheese, kousin.

Grate cheese between two slices of bread and then dip quickly into the egg (to which the salt and pepper has been added). Fry in very hot kousin for just a moment, until the sandwich browns on both sides. If the bread is not too thick and the fat hot, the cheese will melt and hold the sandwich together. Serve hot for supper.

The best kousin I ever ate had a salty pastry and a filling of mashed potatoes, fried onions and yellow grated cheese. Just remember that one if you still have some potatoes—the onions can be skipped.

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FLAUBERT ON ART AND LIFE

LETTERS OF GUSTAVE FLAUBERT, Selected by Richard Hambois, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London pp.248, 12s.

Flaubert is not only the generic title for a number of famous books; it is not only the name of an individual French writer who lived in the 19th century; it is also a symbol. To many writers, in different times and places, it has been the symbol of everything they would themselves wish to be, and the individual Gustave Flaubert has been their patron saint: to other writers, or to the same writers at other times, the name has conjured up a gigantic heresy, almost a literary heresy.

There is one intrusive irrelevance to be got rid of. It so happened that Flaubert belonged to a particular school of writers; he was, though not consistently, a naturalist or realist. He believed, that is to say, that the novelist must be factually accurate and factually exhaustive, and he took the most elaborate pains to verify every verifiable fact in detail in his own novels. (*The Temptation of Saint Anthony* is clearly a 'sport' in the oeuvre of Flaubert, an exception which helps to prove the rule.)

Flaubert is not a symbol of naturalism; he has become — largely through his published correspondence — the symbol of the artist who is devoted exclusively to his art, who sacrifices everything 'living' in order to concentrate wholly on 'creation'. The opposite symbol is the ideal Renaissance man, whose last incarnation was in Goethe. Flaubert — we see it in his exasperated correspondence with Louise Colet — could not even spare the time and energy for love. Goethe was an irrepressible lover, a statesman, an actor-manager, a courtier and a scientist — as well as being the greatest writer of his time.

We are not called upon to take sides. Flaubert could not have lived as Goethe did, any more than he could have written so great a work as *Faust*. He was — as he readily admitted in a letter which does not appear in this selection — a man of limited energy and talent. His work, however, was that he so nursed his energy, so assiduously cultivated his talent, that he was able to produce two of the world's

By PHILIP TOYNBEE

greatest novels. At the same time that he was doing this, he was also evolving a general theory of art and the artist. It is — one can state it bluntly — a false theory in that it has not the universal validity which he came to claim for it.

Flaubert believed that the world of non-artists is inevitably brutish, stupid, corrupt, and despicable. A trip to Paris is now a large undertaking for me. No sooner do I stir the cup than the lies rise and cloud everything. The slightest conversation with anyone at all exasperates me, because I find everyone idiotic.

Art in Isolation

He believed that the artist should live in isolation, seeing only a very few, very choice friends and working for long regular hours at his art. His high and arduous calling makes the creative artist a sublime being, but also a kind of monster to whom few of the normal laws of human conduct can apply. This theme recurs constantly throughout the Letters. In our own time it has contributed to that contemporary romanticism which was so vigorously expressed by Edmund Wilson in *The Wound and the Bow*.

When we got back to New York, my old boss, Bernard M. Baruch, asked me to put my enthusiasm in my pocket and try to estimate Israel's chances of survival in this highly competitive world. I told him that one swing around the globe wasn't enough to make an economic expert out of a Broadway jumping-jack, but that I had come away from Israel with the general impression that its people were (a) intelligent, (b) tough as nails, and (c) prepared to work like all get-out to make a go of their new lives.

A business or a nation with those qualities usually gives a good account of itself," said Mr. Baruch.

Atlanta Editor's Impressions Since my visit, I've heard nothing to change my snap appraisal of Israel's chances. On the other hand, I've read darned little on the subject which could be classed as good objective reporting. Most of the favourable stuff was too favourable — obviously the work of men who were out to make as good a case for the new nation as possible. And as for the dis-senters — well, as was to be expected, most of them sounded as if they were carrying a 2,000-year-old chip on their shoulders.

Last week, the galleries of a new book by Ralph McGill — "Israel Revisited," published in Atlanta, Ga., by Tupper and Love — showed up on my desk and I began to thumb through them out of a sense of duty. But what started as duty quickly became compulsion, for McGill, editor of one of the South's most trustworthy papers, "The Atlanta Constitution," had obviously gone to Israel with an open mind and crammed it with facts and figures before making it up.

MARITAL BLISS

KOL SHIRAH (The Voice of Rejoicing), Engagement and Marriage in Israel. Editor: A. Ashmann. Artist: J. Stern. Kiryat Sefer, Jerusalem, pp. 111, 12s.

This first modern book on engagement and marriage in Jewish literature is sure to become a favourite present for young couples, as well as for the many older ones whose wedding-day marked the beginning of a happy union.

The range of A. Ashmann's selection is as wide as possible: from Eliezer's courtship and the "Song of Songs" to Aharahel and Yehuda Halevi, and on to contemporary writers and poets; from the great centres of Jewish life in the Diaspora to the old-new homeland of Israel. All the special features of the marriage celebration are well covered: the "Tenaim" of the engagement, the "Kiddushin" of the wedding ceremony, and the wedding dinner are fully represented, neither the "shadchan" nor the "bachan" are missing, and humour, too, is given its due.

The exclusion of music is to be regretted, as not only the traditional tune of the

If Madame Bonary and The Sentimental Education find short of the highest standard of art, it is the misanthropy of their creator which curtailed their stature. The greatest writers have loved humanity as well as hating it. Flaubert loved his friends, yet had nothing but fear and hatred for that wider world from which he increasingly divorced himself.

The present selection has been extremely well translated though there are occasional stupidities, such as the use of the grossly un-Flaubertian "littl' un" for, presumably, "gossie." The selection has been intelligently made, although there is an attempt to make a rather pathetic bid for popular support. Since this is the first time any of the letters have appeared in English, this was perhaps inevitable; the venture is a hazardous one and it was natural that the publishers should have wished to minimize the hazards. Yet it is a pity that all the more elaborate and technical discussions of his own art should have had to be excluded.

Here Flaubert the man tends to obscure Flaubert the novelist in a way which both would have regretted. But the production of this book was an admirable idea, and it has been competently realized.

REPORT ON ISRAEL

EARLY in 1949, my missus and I took a trip around the world, and one of the countries we got to see was Israel. At the time, many of the streets of Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem were still criss-crossed with barbed wire and the roads leading through the hills of Judea were littered with burned-out trucks. Nevertheless, thanks to an old Chevy and a pair of even older legs, I managed to see most of this tiny country, and when I left it a few weeks later I was excited about what I had seen.

When we got back to New York, my old boss, Bernard M. Baruch, asked me to put my enthusiasm in my pocket and try to estimate Israel's chances of survival in this highly competitive world. I told him that one swing around the globe wasn't enough to make an economic expert out of a Broadway jumping-jack, but that I had come away from Israel with the general impression that its people were (a) intelligent, (b) tough as nails, and (c) prepared to work like all get-out to make a go of their new lives.

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The exclusion of music is to be regretted, as not only the traditional tune of the

I've met Mr. McGill once or twice, and before I was halfway through his book I found myself wondering how this soft-spoken and hard-headed gentleman from Georgia had come to write such an incisive and insightful commentary on the complicated events now shaping up at the far end of the Mediterranean.

I got to thinking about it and, as I hunch it, the answer is triple-pronged: First, McGill is an Irishman, which means that while he has a lively sense of justice in general he has no ax to grind about Israel in particular. Second, he is first, foremost and fastidiously a newspaperman, availing himself of the facts but plenty leary of special-pleading.

propaganda. And third, he has a long record as a fighting Southern liberal, and once he's gotten his facts straight he's not one to by-pass those touchy areas where even angels fear to tiptoe.

When I finished reading "Israel Revisited," I was, of course, tickled to find that McGill's conclusions jibed with mine, but that's neither here nor there. The important thing is that, without pulling any punches, he has written a book about this controversial little country which one can read without prejudice or without suspecting the author of same.

Here, at last, is a meticulous and meaningful answer to the often-asked question, "What's Israel really like?"

Life and Letters

The Red Bogey Fear that a motion picture dealing with the life and exploits of Hiawatha, Onondaga Indian Chief of the 15th century, of whom Longfellow wrote in his classic poem, might in the present temper of the country be regarded as Communist propaganda has caused Monogram Studio to shelve such a project. The "New York Times" reported from Hollywood last month.

This report inspired the New York "Compass" to the following lines:

By the shores of Gitcher
W. Moulton,
By the shining Big Time
Wampum,
Where the Holly and the
Wood in make star
spangled movies,
The peace pipe is
subversive.
So they've canned poor
Hiawatha.
He's strict from his teepee,
Driven out by Vine St.
cowboys.
On account he couldn't
tell them
If he is or ever was?
If he might be or perhaps
was?
If he could be or perchance is
a suspicious
It's colonial! It's colonial!
And we thank you,
Pat McCarran,
And we thank you,
Eric Johnston,
You have saved us from
the REDskins.

Silence Leads Party

Ignacio Silone, Italy's greatest living novelist, has been chosen to lead the Social Democratic forces of Italy. He has accepted the strenuous task of unifying Italy's Socialists because of the critical effect of disunity that has undermined the Labour Movement ever since the Nenni section decided to collaborate with the Togliatti Communists.



M. Castel at Work in his Studio. Photo by Friedman

Pen Club Faces East and West

FOR the benefit of the uninitiated, it may be explained that P.E.N. stands for poets, essayists and novelists, although the first two initial letters now do double duty for playwrights and editors as well. The Club is an international body, founded after the first world war, to bind together writers of all countries in the cause of freedom of expression and of communication. At the recent International Congress of the P.E.N. Club at Edinburgh, Scotland, representatives were present from some 30 countries including Japan, India and Pakistan, as well as exiles of several countries on the other 'side of the European line.

The main subject of the Conference was the drama. But today even authors cannot resist the temptation to stress the struggle for individual freedom in the cold war between the Eastern and the Western blocs of States.

Dramatic Debate

The drama of the Conference began on the first day when the principal guest of honour, the American dramatist Robert Sherwood, who was to speak on the future of the drama, launched a political address. It was hotly debated on the next day whether it was fitting for a P.E.N. Congress to engage in political propaganda. The speaker who most fiercely protested against the speech was a Scottish Nationalist who combined strong feeling for Scottish autonomy and cultural independence with not less strong left-wing sympathy. The official guest from Israel — a poet, a novelist and a playwright — posed a motion urging the members of P.E.N. in the countries on the other side of the Iron Curtain to renew their contacts, because he felt that that was futile. In the reports on the drama an account of a Yiddish Theatre was given by Mr. Joseph Lefty, and a Yiddish poet, Itzik Manger, represented the Yiddish branch, which is a separate section of P.E.N.

The prominence of Jews in the P.E.N. of the world was marked at the Conference. The heads of the Netherlands delegation was the poet, Van Vriesland, brother of the late Siegfried Van Vriesland, who was for many years

a member of the Zionist Executive in Israel. The head of the Austrian group and a Vice-President of the world P.E.N. was Dr. Neumann; one of the heads of the American group was Mr. Morris. There was a suggestion that the next congress should be held in Israel. But in the end Switzerland was recommended and that may be as well. The beautiful hospitality and entertainment for this gathering, would be a heavy burden on the strained economy of the young State. The day will come soon enough when Israel writers will be able to receive their fellows, show them Oriental hospitality, and show them also the creative enterprise of the Hebrew renaissance.

A FRENCH PORTRAIT

THE WITNESS, By Jean Bloch-Michel, Translated by R. Wilkins. Collins, London, pp.170, 4s.

"The Witness" is a first novel of unusual power and clarity. Here is a vivid analysis of a morbidly introspective man — introspective to a point which weakens his will and paralyses his action. It is an unpleasant theme, and yet such is the quality of M. Bloch-Michel's work, that one can penetrate the moral weakness of his central character, the cannot be called a hero and still feel sympathy and even affection for the hesitant young Frenchman.

The time is the recent war, the scene, occupied France. A French school-teacher with pacifist sympathies seeks to escape from the world by shunning human contact. Eventually he resigns, even from his teaching job; only his wife can give him security and ease of mind. Yet when she joins the Resistance he cannot bring himself to go with her. Always at the back of his mind is the nagging question, the question he dare not put to himself: "Does my passivity spring from conviction or cowardice?" The question is Shakespearean.

But Jean Bloch-Michel is not a novelist on the grand scale. In his first book, he has limited himself to a portrait of one character — a man who tells his own story, reveals his own weakness. The book is written with eloquent simplicity and one feels that Elthine Wilkins' translation has caught the spirit of the original. The love scenes have a tenderness and a direct quality rare in modern writing.

The author fought with the French Army in 1939, was taken prisoner, but escaped and joined the Resistance. Early in 1944 he was arrested and confined in the Montluc prison featured in the book. He was tortured by the Gestapo several times and was finally liberated in June, 1944. Later he assisted in founding the French daily, "Combat."

"The Witness" has the artlessness of art. It promises much. M. Bloch-Michel's second novel should indicate the course of his talent.

HENRY KLEINER JUNE ROSE

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MR. FRITZ BERNSTEIN President of the Party and Member of the Knesset will speak on

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PLANNING AND SOCIALISM

By ANDREW BOYD

Professor Lewis occupies the Chair of Political Economy at Manchester University, and his authoritative approach to economic problems is reflected in his two recent books, "Economic Survey" and "Principles of Economic Planning."

The first is a short, straightforward economic history written for the layman or the university student rather than the specialist, and illustrating the idea that it was inadequate and faulty planning which was responsible for Great Britain's economic woes between the wars. For this kind of account a text-book manner is not out of place; it is less satisfactory, however, in the author's second book. But in spite of this, "Principles of Economic Planning" is the more interesting of the two.

In the latter, Prof. Lewis' thesis is briefly this: Planning and Socialism are two distinct policies. Planning can be pursued in a non-Socialist state, but it is an essential part of a Socialist state. Socialist planning should aim at increasing resources and at making the distribution of those resources fairer. The national budget is the chief means which can be used in carrying out this purpose; but in addition, foreign trade can be balanced by changes in the exchange rate and by import subsidies and export taxes when necessary, and investment can be controlled by the alteration of rates

of interest. Industries should not, however, in the author's opinion, be nationalised unless the creation of a monopoly is advisable, since a government can do nearly everything it wants to do by way of controlling industry without resorting to nationalisation.

The British Experiment All these policies have been largely followed by the Socialist government in Britain since 1945 and have proved at least partially successful in ensuring the redistribution of resources. But two other methods suggested by Professor Lewis have never been fully explored, namely, increasing the mobility of labour and devaluing of an overall wage policy. There are many difficulties inherent in both these schemes which the author undoubtedly underestimates, most of them human. For instance, most men naturally want to stay in the place they know and do the work they have always done; and it has not been and is not likely to be possible in the future to devise a permanent static wage-hierarchy which would be accepted as equitable by all workers. Nevertheless Professor Lewis is right in thinking that these are important problems which will have to be faced sooner or later.

Another question on which Professor Lewis appears to take a somewhat unrealistic view is that of the public ownership of industry. There is little doubt that nationalisation in Britain has so far been something of a failure. The efficiency of the nationalized industries has not noticeably increased, they are still financed and run very largely on a capitalistic basis, and a control by the government and parliament is too remote to be effective. The author suggests

that a price-tribunal and a consumers' council should be set up for each industry and that each should be the subject of annual parliamentary debate. But more radical changes than these are needed to ensure the successful transfer of such huge basic undertakings as coal, road and rail transport, electricity and gas from private hands to those of the community. So far, they have changed little bit in name.

Guide to Economics

Economics in some form or another penetrate into the lives of every one of us today, and it has always been difficult to find a simple book on this complex subject for the puzzled but unacademic enquirer. Mrs. Williams' new book, "Economics of Everyday Life" comes to the rescue admirably. In it she surveys the whole field of present day economics from a simple and untechnical but basically sound standpoint. She tells us the facts about the money problem, the dollar problem and the various ways in which it may be solved, about the differences between a planned and an unplanned economy, the cost of living, price control, equal pay, the location of industry, and all the other questions which are closely linked up with the citizen's everyday life.

The author devotes a considerable amount of space to a discussion of advertising; some of that space might well have been given to other important topics which are somewhat neglected, such as the problem of a declining population, and the adjustments which will have to be made in a society where the ratio of old people to young is constantly increasing. In addition she tends to over-emphasize the pros and cons of food subsidies and full employment; but these are minor defects, and taken all in all this little book should prove invaluable to the enquiring layman and might well lead him to a closer study of a subject which is today as interesting as it is important.

English Law of Patents

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS AND THE REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS. By E.A. Bianco-White, Stevens & Sons, London, pp. 388, 12s. 6d.

The British patent law, in its origins one of the oldest in the world, was entirely re-cast in 1949, and the registration of designs, formerly governed by a common Patents and Designs Act, was made the subject of a separate Act. Many old features, especially those which are declaratory of old common law, are embodied in the new Act, but the law as a whole has been modernized.

Mr. Bianco-White has succeeded in encompassing in a limited space (178 pages treatise on patents, 25 pages on designs, 60 pages on legal questions common to both, 112 pages of reprint of the principal Acts and ancillary texts) an admirably lucid and amply substantiated exposition of the principles of substantive law, while necessarily being brief on procedural matters. The bulky case law, sometimes vague and contradictory, is grouped with but few overappings in a number of short chapters. The author does not refrain from expressing his own opinion on the problems involved in giving the book a greater measure of coherence and liveliness than is the rule with textbooks in this field.

The book is a most valuable guide to serious students of the intricacies of patent law. A word of warning: Israel's patent law, once (in 1924) modelled more or less on the English ex-

HOSTESS REMEMBERS

HARLEY MAY REMEMBERS. By "Harley May," London, pp. 233, 15s.

This is a rather charming, rambling book of reminiscences mainly about a late-Victorian childhood and youth among the "upper ten."

Lady Cynthia is the daughter of a famous hostess and the niece of that great cheerleader forgotten by all who came in touch with him, George Wyndham. She was painted by the greatest artists of her time who all were or became her friends. She knew everybody worth knowing and she has both a perceptive mind and a ready pen. Her fact—or possibly that of her friend and adviser to whom these memories are dedicated — has prevented her from telling too much, from embarrassing living persons or the reader who so often squirms nowadays when perusing current autobiographies.

Yet, rambling is all very well for 30 or 40 pages, but not for 200. The most valuable parts of the book are character sketches of members of the author's family, above all the chapter on George Wyndham.

PAULA ARNOLD

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HONIG, Cvi & Jacob-Asher, sons of Shmuel-Elihu & Ester, Ostrowice	WIENER, Samuel	94408
HERLING, Shmaya, came 1946-47, Bucharest	FRIDMAN, Jacob	5813
HELMAN, Menahel, Dohno	HALPERN, Misa	107836
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HASELNUSS, Samuel, son of Isar & Helena, Lesko	HASELNUSS, Bernard	307813
HAFTAL, Mordechai, Radolowice	EHRENHAUS, Israel	107879
NATCHIMOVSKI, age 40, immigrated from U.S.A.	NATCHIMOVSKI, Reuven	107444
SINAI, Isack, son of Bezi, Mielczet	MUZIKANT, David	107436
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